

Foner: racism root of US labour's problems

Phil Foner, an American labour historian, told an audience of 60 last night that "the labour movement has been hindered by racism, and has advanced only when it has understood this." He was speaking on the subject of his new book, *Organized Labour and the Black Worker*. He said that the history of labour does not reflect great credit on organized labour's attitudes to blacks and women and other minority groups.

Foner gave a detailed sketch of the history of blacks in the labour movement. Until the early 1800's, the trades in both the north and the south were nominated by blacks, because of a shortage of labour. The influx after the Napoleonic wars of European tradesmen caused

competition and racial discrimination, and blacks fell into the ranks of the unskilled workers. In Boston, 70% of tradesmen were black in 1820, and ten years later there were no black tradesmen. Blacks were restricted to a small number of recognized "black occupations", such as waiters, barbers, and domestics.

Foner said that after the civil war, 4 million black workers entered the free labour market and got the right to vote. Part of the labour movement wanted to welcome them in to strengthen the unions economically and politically. The National Labour Union and the Knights of Labour attempted to do this, but there was rejection of blacks by the membership of the union locals. These groups gave way to the American Federation of Labour, which had the stated policy of organizing all industrial workers. In practice, the AFL organized mostly trades and crafts unions, and allowed its locals to specifically exclude blacks, women, foreigners, and non-Christians.

Exceptions to this trend were the United Mine Workers, which had a substantial black membership, and the Industrial Workers of the World, which fought all discrimination.

This situation began to change during WWI, when the labour shortage made it necessary to employ blacks in industry. In 1938, the Congress

of Industrial Organizations split from the AFL because the AFL did not want to organize unions on other than a trade or craft basis. The CIO found that in order to unionize the assembly lines, black workers had to be accepted, because the proportion of blacks on assembly lines was as high as 20 to 30 per cent.

Foner referred to his experiences in helping the CIO to organize industrial workers at the time. He explained that not only was it necessary to convince white men to work with black men, it was also necessary to convince the black workers that the CIO was sincere, and would not simply use the blacks as other unions had done in the past.

The number of black union members in the U.S. has gone from 50,000 to 3.5 million in the last 20 years, as compared to a total increase in union membership from 3.5 million to 18 million. However, blacks have been organized at the unskilled jobs they held before unionization.

Foner called for a change in union seniority systems, claiming that they keep blacks and women in unskilled jobs, and make these groups the first to be fired during cutbacks. He also said that a shortening of the hours of work would increase the opportunities for these minority groups to work out of their discriminatory situations.

Arthur Green



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3 CENTS

Blanco on Allende

by David Ress

The workers of Chile were betrayed by the Allende popular front government, according to Hugo Blanco, a renowned Latin American revolutionary and a leader of the Fourth (Trotskyist) International.

Blanco spoke to approximately 400 people last night, discussing the way the Chilean workers' organizations and the Sept. 73 coup set an example for all of Latin America.

He rejected the concept of a tactical alliance of workers and bourgeoisie, saying that such a coalition weakened the Chilean workers' movement.

Blanco said that the Allende government encouraged oppression of workers before the coup by its silence and by its policy of preserving bourgeois institutions.

To replace dependence on

worker-bourgeois popular fronts, international solidarity is a major factor, according to Blanco.

Blanco said that before the coup, workers had been running factories, organizing themselves into local labour movements, and innovating in the productive processes of factories. He said that this showed the potential for "true socialism" in Latin America.

The army's coup was made easier by Allende's policy of returning worker-managed factories and farms to capitalists, and of breaking down the local labour governments. These policies were a direct result of Allende's need to placate the bourgeoisie, said Blanco.

Today brutal repression prevents all but the most elemental revolutionary organization, according to Blanco.

THIS WEEK

The police, and their role in society

This is the next to the last Daily that will appear this term. The Daily will not appear on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week; the final, large, special Christmas issue will be published on Thursday, December 12.

'You could die here, nobody would know'

by Larry Tansey

Ismail Haridy is a 24 year old teaching assistant in data processing at Dawson College and a McGill student. He immigrated to Montreal from the Sudan in 1967 and subsequently acquired Canadian citizenship.

Since 1973 he has been brought before the courts on a variety of charges. Although most of the charges have been dismissed or thrown out of court, new charges, (or rather old charges that previously had been dismissed) are still being brought against him.

The most recent charge was made on December 1, 1974, alleging that he had assaulted a forty-two year old woman, Therese Couture. The charge was made despite the fact that less than three weeks earlier the same charge had been tossed out of court, when the chief prosecution witness, Therese Couture, testified that she knew Ismail and had met him at least four times before he supposedly assaulted her; yet she was unable to identify him in court.

This latest charge is the culmination of a long series of events that started in July of 1973.

On July 16, 1973, Ismail Haridy stopped in at a Greek restaurant and had an onion soup and tea. He received a bill for \$13.89.

"I said that it was impossible," he testifies, "but the waitress couldn't speak English and she didn't know how to answer. She asked me to speak to the manager. The manager said he didn't know what I ate but that he wanted his money. I insisted that I wouldn't pay \$13.89 for one onion soup and tea and I went to the phone and called the cops."

The police arrived, refused to believe Ismail's story and so he paid the \$13.89. The police then took Haridy to a nearby parking lot where they proceeded to search through his brief case.

"...they emptied my briefcase which was filled with computer programmes. I said that it was a final (exam) and I had to hand it in to my teacher. I went down to pick them up and they gave me a knock and broke my front tooth."

The police then took him to station four and charged him with being an illegal immigrant and assaulting a police officer. The charge of being an illegal immigrant was dismissed once he produced his Canadian

citizenship. He was found guilty of assaulting a police officer and was ordered to pay a \$50 fine. Haridy then filed a complaint with the police director over the treatment he received from the police. There was no response to this complaint.

In April of 1974, at a time when the deportation of the Haitians was in full swing, Ismail was again arrested and charged with being an illegal immigrant. In jail the police took his apartment keys and raided his place tearing it apart in the process. He protested



against the treatment he received and the raiding of his apartment but no action was taken. This charge against him was dropped again when he produced his citizenship.

Ismail continued his protest. Several newspapers and T.V. stations carried reports on his case.

On Tuesday, October 10, 1974 Ismail was on his way to work at Dawson College's Lafontaine campus. Two officers from station four pulled up in an unmarked patrol car and said "Ismail you black fucking bastard. You made two complaints against us and we're going to get you."

Ismail ignored the threat; he went to work and finished at about 12 midnight. He ate and then went home.

Around 3:30 am, six police officers arrived at his apartment building. According to a witness, "They (the police) asked if a Negro was staying on the floor. I showed them where Ismail lived. They knocked on the door with their hands and feet and called for Ismail. They were six police officers, three with revolvers in their hands. I heard a lot of noise, but could not tell what was happening. They were about twenty minu-

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The real crime behind Dragnet



This is television's year for the cop, private detective, and lawyer. According to Time magazine, television shows on the law far outnumbered other types of programs in the new fall line-up this year. Of the 25 new shows, nine concerned crime-fighters.

As the Allo television police reviews in the Daily this week have indicated, the plots of these shows generally concern a bunch of morally-upright policemen who are doing their best to stand between civilized society and the crazies who are trying to do us all in. There is never any doubt in our minds as to who are the bad guys and who are the good -- according to the boob tube, the law is always just, the policemen always right, and the social order they are protecting is basically good.

The article originally appeared in the May/June issue of *Liberation* (339 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y., 10012).

by Pete Knutson

When Dragnet first appeared on American television screens it was during what we now think of as the relatively quiescent years of the Fifties. Even then, however, it was apparently a source of considerable reassurance to know that cops like Sergeants Gannon and Friday were keeping watch over decent people's interests by tracking down lawless elements in society—the series became a virtual institution in households across the United States. The show went off the air for a while, but then was revived as the "new" Dragnet in the later Sixties—and obviously the timing was no coincidence—providing a counterpoint to the social and political turmoil of that period.

In both its old and new incarnations, Dragnet appeared as a readily identifiable model of hard-headed, official morality. In its rigid format, content and structure it comprised the most developed representation of a totalitarian world-view yet disseminated through the TV medium. A consistently popular show (still being rerun today on local TV stations), Dragnet resonated with a need in the American public for security, order and a stable context of meaning; it foreshadowed the proliferation of police-oriented TV shows and films in the Seventies and directly influenced their structure.

The effectiveness of Dragnet as a paradigm of the reactionary world-views depends on its total inflexibility of form and content. Its lack of any spontaneity or contradiction. Dragnet—the name itself implies an all-encompassing web of domination, dragging the bottom of society, inexorably searching out all those uncaptured and unintegrated, and bringing them up to the cold

light of justice. In a totalitarian society there can be no hint of chance or escape: the guilty are always punished. All cops must march in lockstep to the same unquestioned definition of reality.

Week after week, Dragnet offers predictable repetition. "It was hot in Los Angeles. We were working the day shift out of Homicide." Sitting in the downtown Los Angeles police headquarters, Gannon and Friday receive their orders: a malfunction has occurred and they function as antibodies dispatched by the central nervous system to combat the disease. The lawbreaker (whose identity is rarely in doubt) is routinely tracked down, apprehended, and convicted—usually incriminating her/himself by damaging statements.

After the commercial break the guilty, head bowed and eyes to the floor (although occasionally pictured in an insolent stance—"I dare you to punish me"), is sentenced. The disposition of the case is revealed by a written summary superimposed over the image of the guilty, thus symbolizing the triumph of state classification over the deviant individual. Then the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) badge and the invincible theme music lower the boom. The structure never varies.

The clockwork world of Dragnet is inhabited by a cast of clockwork characters who exhibit no contradictions or ambiguities: they're either good or bad, criminal, victim, or cop. If Dragnet Man is left to his own devices, he would self-destruct in an orgy of brutality. It follows that Dragnet's criminals require regimentation by the state for their own good.

But it also follows that Gannon and Friday are qualified to act as the executors of the state's will only by virtue of their own domination over themselves: they must function as plug-in components, cogs. They don't ask questions about morality but uphold all aspects of the law, even those distasteful technicalities which guarantee rights to sarcastic suspects. "Yeah, even you got your rights!"

For the most part, however, Friday and Gannon are epitomes of chilly realism and blind dedication, working tirelessly to preserve the fabric of society from the creeping rot which threatens to undermine the foundations of decency upon which civilization rests.

For the most part, TV shows respond to our desire for an escape, an illusory realm, free of self-denial and meaningless work, in which we can realize our desires for autonomy. To deal seriously or "realistically" with the drudgery of typical work life would force us out of this dreamworld of leisure, back to the unpleasant facts of our

own dominated existences. Yet to show only a world of "fun" and leisure, to exclude the values of hard work and renunciation entirely, might tend to destroy our capacity to put up with bullshit jobs. So there are the "professionals" shows that veer to the other extreme, portraying individuals engaged in socially meaningful tasks—doctors, lawyers, police—who identify almost exclusively with their work.

In Dragnet, the police as the glue of society, must embody those moral values upon which a system of self-renunciation is premised. They're lifers and they're the living embodiment of the Protestant Ethic. We never see them get loose in a bar or engage in non-purposive activity—play and childhood seem to have been expunged from their memory banks. Their terse speech patterns limit their only form of self-expression to the purely functional.

Webb's stereotypical characters are stripped of depth and inner life.

The long-haired, sandaled demonstrators depicted protesting at the LAPD in Dragnet shout "Clip the Fuzzi!" and "Gestapo Muscled!" at Gannon and Friday, flaunting their irrational, unreasonable and juvenile character and reinforcing the notion that protest implies insanity. The flatness of such mass-media images reflects contemporary capitalism's centralization of control over the reproduction and transmission of images: one overarching definition of reality emerges which encompasses the whole of social and private life.

Although the mass media and the society pay lip service to the rhetoric of choice in elections, work and consumption, competing claims to the truth are not given credence. If Gannon, Friday and their deviant opposites appear ludicrous to some, the very fact of their continual intrusion into American households gives evidence of the system's power to enforce an arbitrary definition of reality and achieve this internalization and reproduction among millions.

Time, quantified and appropriated by the lords of domination, is one of the central mechanisms by which the compulsions of life are made to appear objective—existing independently of individuals. In Dragnet, Webb constantly superimposes consciousness of time over the plot line through Friday's monotonous interjections which pay obeisance to the externalized compulsion which drives alienated labour ("It was 9:05. We were working out of Homicide").

Rather than being integrated into a unified conception of life as process, time is separated from the social process and becomes coercion. It's imposed

It's the apathy that gets you

by Malcolm Guy

The blue MUC police car was parked, engine running; the two cops inside chatting and keeping an eye on a red fluorescent jacket lying on the sidewalk beside the car. Curious, I watched the scene, unable to discern what the cops were doing. Finally I walked over and asked the young cop in the driver's seat what was happening.

"We're just stopping people from tripping over that piece of metal sticking up out of the snow," he said, pointing to the red jacket. Sure enough, the corner of a metal plate lying on the path had been covered with ice and snow, its sharp edges waiting for the unwary pedestrian.

It seems it had been a fairly typical day. They had started at 7:15 that morning with a call to a supposed break and entry. They had then gone on to get a working permit verified, check on a stolen car (turned out it had been moved to make room for snow removal), investigate a false hold-up alarm.

It isn't always so routine though. The younger of the two cops, whom I'll call Tom, thought for a while about the toughest assignment he ever had, and said "I think it was the time I caught three burglars. I was in a drug-related case, I caught them personally, and I felt good about that. Two are behind bars and the third received a reduced charge when he turned state's evidence."

Claude, the older cop, said that his most challenging experience occurred during the hijacking of a large transport truck carrying cigarettes. "There was some shooting, but no one was hit. We arrested two of the hijackers, but six others got away."

"I was 22 years old when I joined the force 9 years ago," he said. "To become a policeman was a childhood dream, and I knew that I had to protect society, you know, the invalid, the old folks, from the animals on the street."

He now is married with two children and is concerned about job security. "I hope to make

sergeant some day," he said, looking up, envisioning his future. "I'm going to stay in the force and go up in the ranks if possible."

"It's the promotion that's lacking in the police department, Tom said, turning around in his seat so he could look me squarely in the face. "The police department might be better off as a non-profit organization rather than a public service. Then, as in any corporation, only the best people would get ahead. I'm not knocking the personnel, but it's the attitude in the force that..."

He stopped for a moment, as the repairman had arrived from the city roads department to repair the bent metal plate on the sidewalk. A few passersby scurried for shelter when the workmen started slamming down the metal with a sledge hammer.

"You see that workman throwing that sledgehammer around without looking to see if he's going to hit anyone? That reminds me of a few members of the police force," Tom said.

"When I first joined the force, I had this idea of assist, serve and protect. I saw all the police as knights in shining armour, but now this view has become somewhat rusted."

Tom, even though he is married, doesn't see himself continuing in the force. "It's the public apathy that gets you," he said. "When people need the police, they're very friendly. But we can only get involved in one incident in a person's life. We can't afford to get personally involved, but that's hard, they always want to terminate the relationship as soon as possible, they don't want their neighbours talking."

"I simply ride around in that radio car. I have eight hours to do, and I do what I have to do. It's not the money that's the problem. I think for what I'm doing I'm being paid enough. It's the attitude of people that's one of the contributing factors. The system is polluted, but still... You have to have a motivating factor. That's lacking now."

upon us and we struggle mightily against it. Time is measured in pacified units rather than being lived as a process of development which is unbounded. Historically, the use of objectified time as a club began with the rise of industry and the forced separation of the peasantry from the natural cycles of the land. As human life was transformed into universally exchangeable labour power, an objective standard of measurement became necessary. Behind the apparent impartiality of the alarm clock lies the appropriation of life by capitalism.

As Gannon and Friday race against the clock to apprehend the criminal, the fast-paced images and sound permit our minds little space to wander, preventing us from dredging up contradictory associations and marshalling our critical abilities. Relentlessly grinding toward the inevitable conviction of the guilty, TV crime shows such as Dragnet replicate and accentuate the unrelenting pressure, the constant friction, which mass society employs to destroy individual resistance and convince citizens of their

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Dragnet...

Continued from page 3

essential powerlessness.

The "chase scene" epitomizes the unremitting drive of state power to destroy or integrate all dissonant elements. No rationale is provided, other than the necessity to uphold the law. The immediacy of the chase is its own justification—we are taught to recognize that "this is a chase" and attune our senses accordingly. We do not question the justification of the chase, only its tactics.

Embedded in the structure of virtually all TV shows, including Dragnet, is the implicit destruction of the notion of history and progress. By presenting each weekly series as a self-contained slice of reality which possesses no relationship to preceding or succeeding shows and maintains a static point in time, TV programming furthers that destruction of memory which is characteristic of all mass media forms.

We as viewers are left mercilessly exposed to whatever turn events may take, thus reinforcing our powerlessness even to interpret reality, much less alter it through conscious action. Even the segmentation imposed by the commercial break within the individual show reinforces this fragmented consciousness and hinders the conscious perception of continuities.

None of the mass media, of course, really allow any "audience participation"—in all of them, messages go only one way: from the top down. Dragnet's felons are selected for us; they are typical, prefabricated images of our monopolistic era. They accustom us to taking orders, to receiving all relevant information at once, in a single neat package; no thought is required, but only a knee-jerk response.

Tyrannical form is the essential content of Dragnet. As the liberal values of an earlier stage of capitalist development, with its ideas of progress and laissez-faire, become eroded, society loses its structure of meaning and the maintenance of a cynical form becomes primary. The world-view of Dragnet denies the possibility of basic societal change: the best we can hope for is a more "rational," more "efficient," but essentially unchanged status quo.

Lacking a conception of freedom, society chooses self-preservation. Dragnet's closed structure provides a reference point in a period of instability and a unified world-view which may not be pretty or utopian but is eminently "realistic" and adjusted to the "facts."

The author of this article was expelled from Stanford University for political activities. He recently graduated from The New School for Social Research in New York and is studying philosophy and history.

Police intervention at McGill

This week the Daily has examined the role of police in our society. It has shown how the police are inextricably linked with the State, and how the State uses the police as tools to protect its interests and control society at large.

McGill University is part of society and is not immune from the grips of the State. Over the years, students have been subject to blatant repression by the police, who have often been called on campus by the Administration to quash political dissension.

The reason for this is clear. The interests of the Administration

are closer to those of the State than those of students, and when this contradiction becomes threatening, the Administration calls upon the instruments of the State to put students "back in their place".

The articles that follow are examples of police intervention on the McGill campus over the past few years. These incidents expose the extent to which the State will go to ensure McGill remains a passive and functional educational institution.

by David H. Levy, Bill Wolfertz and Craig Toomey

The "McGill Francais" march

On October 21, 1968, ten thousand CEGEP students massed on the McGill campus as they prepared to march through the streets of the city to the Université de Montréal. They had been occupying their schools for the last two weeks, protesting the lack of university openings for the following year, and, more fundamentally, the lack of openings for them in the Quebec economy.

For most members of the McGill community—students, faculty, and administrators alike, it was the first time they had seen that many Quebecers face-to-face.

"Operation McGill"

Over the next few months a movement began demanding that McGill University, and all it represented, re-evaluate its position in Quebec. This movement developed into what was known as "Operation McGill." In March, 1969, a pamphlet was issued demanding that: 1) McGill be transformed into a French-language University; 2) that a substantial number of CEGEP students be admitted in the fall and taught in their own language; 3) that McGill lower fees to bring them into line with other Quebec universities; 4) that McGill's French Canada Studies Program, which "studies the Quebec people like vulgar natives" be abolished; 5) that the MacLennan Library be opened to the public.

Several months earlier, on December 3, 1968, 11 student members of the right-wing

Mouvement pour l'Integration Scolaire (MIS) were forcibly removed from McGill's data centre by a 30-man contingent of the Montreal police riot squad. The students had occupied the building for three hours to protest proposed legislation guaranteeing English-language linguistic rights in Quebec. The police, called by then-principal H. Locke Robertson and Vice-Principal Robert Shaw, wielded three-foot long clubs while ousting the students. Skirmishes broke out between spectators and police on University Street and two arrests were made.

Operation McGill planned a full-scale educational campaign and demonstration to bring McGill's position as an elitist Anglophone university in Quebec under scrutiny. Huge assemblies were held in the CEGEP's and the Université de Montréal to discuss the Operation's programs.

State strikes back

Meanwhile, a worried English community began to mount a counter-campaign. The McGill administration installed loudspeakers and high powered lights on buildings all over campus. It also invited editorial writers from all the Montreal papers—French and English—out to dinner and gave them its version of McGill's role, after which they all obliged with editorials condemning the planned demonstration.

The police got into the act as well. They kept close watch on

the houses of demonstration organizers. They posted plain-clothed policemen in the Union and around campus to harass student supporters of the program. They arrested organizer Francois Bachand and two other people after police agents were discovered at an organizational meeting and their equipment confiscated. They called on McGill radical John Fekete with a warrant to search for explosives and evidence of conspiracy, found half a gram of marijuana instead, and arrested him for that.

They arrested several persons returning from a meeting of the Montreal Central Council of the CNTU (Tuesday, March 18) after speaking about the demonstration and the aims of Operation McGill. Among them were Stanley Gray, Mark Starowicz, Editor of the Daily, Louis-Bernard Robitaille, reporter at La Presse, Lise Coupal, CSN official, and Robert Chodos, Daily staff member. They were placed in a cell for two hours and released without explanation.

"Calling in the troops"

At the height of the atmosphere of fear surrounding the planned demonstration, which was provoked by the press (Front-page heads the day before read "Montreal watches a tense McGill in fear," "McGill threat: Mounties move in," "March on McGill, riot feared," "Police set for riot by 5,000 in all-French McGill march") Federal Justice Minister John Turner revealed in the House of

Commons the day before the demonstration that the Quebec government had made a request for troops.

Ten thousand people showed up for the demonstration on March 28, 1969. The militant demonstrators marched from Carre St-Louis to the Roddick Gates shouting "McGill Francais!" and "McGill aux Québécois!" The atmosphere grew tense as the crowd filled the entire section of Sherbrooke Street in front of the campus—but no "invasion" of the campus was ever contemplated—there were too many cops.

Raymond Lemieux's appeal to the crowd to disperse and a speech by Stanley Gray could be heard only by a small section of the crowd. The demonstrators' service d'ordre issued appeals to the crowd to move on westward.

But it had been there nearly an hour when the police first began to move in with motorcycles. They divided the crowd in two, then in four, then in eight. When the crowd continued to sit or stand in the streets, they removed their badges to prevent being identified, and waded in with clubs. There were a few street fires, brutal beatings and even arrests.

But the much heralded "riot at McGill," which the police had used as an excuse to harass and intimidate supporters of Operation McGill for two months, never took place.

The War Measures Act

In October and November of 1970 during the War Measures Act, press censorship became a fact of life. Police were stationed in newspaper printing plants and openly went over galley-proofs to make sure no "pro-FLQ" statements were printed.

Even when articles weren't officially censored, the very presence of police surveillance of the "free press" was often enough to intimidate newspapers, and resulted in a

lot of self-censorship.

On October 15, the day 7,500 combat ready troops entered Montreal—and the day before the War Measures Act was proclaimed—an entire issue of the Daily was censored and didn't appear. An article was to have appeared as a comment from a reader which attacked the capitalist system, government repression and the panicky commercial press. The article said the FLQ were not terrorists, but revolutionaries.

On the following morning, the Daily received a call from the police warning the paper not to print any more "pro-FLQ" articles.

Another complete issue of the Daily was censored on November 4 and again no paper appeared on campus.

During that same period, former RCMP head of the Security and Intelligence Squad, W.H. Kelly, speaking on October 30, 1970, during the days of the War Measures Act,

said, "Keeping the police off campus is in keeping with the general aims of the extremists. If they are successful, they can carry on unhindered and undetected. At the present time, this is exactly the situation."

At a Canadian Club luncheon in Ottawa, he advocated the purge of foreign professors and students who "preach political extremism" and said that any foreigner who supports separatism should be deported.

"Daily Affair"

Very few copies of the Daily were available on the morning of Friday, November 6, 1967. For some mysterious reason they had disappeared. Hidden in the Supplement of that issue was an article in John Fekete's weekly column "Boll Weevils" entitled "The parts that were Left out of the Kennedy Book."

In addition to containing references describing then-President Johnson sitting "defecating as he spoke," the article contained only one paragraph that ignited the campus:

"I'm telling you this for the historical records," she (Mrs. Kennedy) said, "so that people a hundred years from now will know what I had to go through... 'That man was crouching over the corpse, no longer chuckling but breathing hard and moving his body rhythmically. At first I thought he must be performing some mysterious symbolic rite he'd learned from Mexicans and Indians as a boy. And then I realized—there is only one way to say this—he was literally fucking my husband in the throat. In the bullet wound in the front of his throat. He reached a climax and dismounted. I froze. The next thing I remember, he was being sworn in as the new President.'"

The local radio stations got wind of the story first. "Principal (H. Rocks) Robertson has expressed great concern over the story that appeared on page four of the Supplement of the McGill Daily. He has ordered the Editor in Chief, the Supplement Editor, and the columnist (John Fekete) to appear before the Committee on Student Discipline."

These radio stations, particularly CKGM, editorialized heavily that first weekend against the Daily. "The article could have been written only at the bottom of a sewer," they said. "The only punishment possible for those responsible is expulsion from the University."

Daily on Trial

By Monday, November 6, the three Daily staffers were charged with "Obscene Libel," and the following day, at 2 p.m., a group of students assembled outside the Administration Building to protest the upcoming "trial" that was to be staged, live on television, of the three staffers.

At three p.m., these students entered the building and began a sit-in; that was to last until five o'clock. The sit-in became a sleep-in, and by the next day it evolved into a teach-in. Signs all over the University proclaimed "Get your Education at the Administration Building!" — classes were cancelled and by Wednesday hundreds of students occupied the Administration Building.

Still the administration refused to drop the charges. They changed them, however, because "Obscene Libel," they felt, would be impossible to prove.

Police Step In

At 8:30 on Thursday, 30 exhausted students broke into "The Principal's private offices," and demanded to see the principal. The reaction was predictable. With the Chancellor behind him, the Principal ordered the students to leave.

At about the same time thirty police cars, each containing

two men, arrived on campus, and the students were carried out. Three arrests were made.

All during the following week occasional police cars patrolled the campus. As one observer stated, "The Administration got scared every time they saw three or more students talking together."

Dragging resolution

The trial of the Daily's editor-in-chief, along with that of the supplement editor, dragged on for months. Finally it ended; the Administration giving them but a token pointed finger.

The case of the columnist, John Fekete, was more complicated. He took it to local

McGILL DAILY

VOL. 57 — No. 35

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1967

3 cents

Police move in, crack sit-in

Three arrested in scuffle, 60 students carried out

by GEORGETTE JASEN

Three persons were arrested and some 60 students carried from the Administration Building last night after the Montreal Police Department was called in to remove demonstrating students from the Principal's private office.

A scuffle between police and protesters outside led to the arrests before students in the building were removed. Political Science lecturer Stanley Gray was one of those taken to Station 10 following the fight. At least one girl, Marsha Toubenhaus, BA 1, suffered head cuts while others received minor bumps and bruises during the operations.

The incident began when demonstrators decided to move into Principal and Vice-Chancellor H. Rocks Robertson's office about 8:30 p.m. They exerted pressure on a chain placed on

the door leading to the fifth floor to gain entry.

They demanded to see the Principal and when he arrived vowed to stay until the charges against three Daily staffers were dropped.

He told them his "present stand would not change."

The 30 students remained in the office and others supported their action by sitting in on the ground floor.

These upstairs were given summons to the Discipline Committee and asked to leave before other steps were taken.

Building Manager George Grimmer read out that part of the Student Discipline Code allowing him to remove students from the premises if he felt they were acting contrary to good order.

The seminars were held on an informal, unstructured basis. Students discussed such matters as "The value of civil disobedience"

Approximately 30 students continued the sit-in at the Administration Building today.

During the day, many professors held seminars on "The role of students in the university" and "The role of the university in the community."

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MSM "Mass democracy"



MSM members being arrested by police after a "mass democracy" meeting in the Union.

On Thursday, November 22, 1973, the McGill Student Movement (MSM) held a "mass democracy" meeting in the Union lobby to denounce Zionism and support the struggle of the Palestinians. The MSM stated that anyone could speak at the meeting, but that they would tolerate no disruption.

Several Zionists expressed their disagreement with the MSM by singing Hebrew songs. The MSM then crossed the lobby to confront the Zionists and a scuffle broke out during which Union Building Manager Frank Costi cut his hand.

The meeting resumed after the incident, but Costi called in the police. Eight officers entered the Union and ordered

the MSM to leave the building. They refused, calling the police "Zionist collaborators," and resisted. Four MSM members—Ze'ev Ionis, Larry Tansey, Robert Wallace and John Robertson—were carried out of the building and arrested on charges of assault and disturbing the peace.

Costi had called the police anti-subversive squad earlier in the day because he said the MSM had been "giving me trouble all along."

The following day, Internal Vice-President Mark Bernier banned all the MSM members from the Union "until further notice."

MSM member Wallace was again arrested in the Union on

Tuesday, November 27 after setting up a literature table in the Building, denouncing Bernier's "fascist" measures. Costi approached Wallace and read Bernier's banning notice to him. Wallace denounced the measures as "fascist" and refused to leave. Police were called and he was carried out struggling, arrested and charged with assault.

Ionis and Tansey were charged with "assault and attack on some students in the University Centre" by Dean of Students Saeed Mirza and were suspended from the university on December 5. They were finally found guilty of assaulting three students by Senate on January 23, 1974.

MSM beatings

On September 5, 1972, three McGill Student Movement (MSM) members—Ze'ev Ionis, Bob Wallace and Marsha Fine—were peacefully handing out political literature on campus during mid-day.

Apparently Vice-Principal Stanley Frost was in the area at the time, saw them, and called security.

Assistant Superintendent of Security Lauzon took the call in the absence of the superintendent. Two city detectives who were in the office at the time on routine business volunteered to accompany Lauzon to the campus.

Upon arriving on the campus, Lauzon asked the students if they had a permit to solicit. They replied that they were students and didn't need one. Lauzon ordered them to leave the area within five minutes or he would summon police. When the three refused to leave, one of the detectives walked over to the security squad car and called the police.

The police arrived and ordered the MSM members to leave. They refused and a minor pushing and shoving match broke out. One policeman jumped on Ionis and pinned him to the ground, while another proceeded to beat his face to a pulp.

A crowd had gathered by this time and many people appealed to the police to call their men off Ionis. Marsha Fine began screaming and kicking at the two policemen who were working over Ionis.

After the beating, Ionis' head was lying in a pool of blood. He had a broken nose, two black eyes and two front teeth were knocked out. He had to be taken to hospital.

The three MSM members were charged with "assaulting a peace officer in the performance of his duty."

In March of the following year the students were found guilty of the charges and sentenced to 15 days in jail.

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Dec. 14, 7:00 p.m. by Yona Chapter of Hadassah

Dec. 15, 8:30 p.m. by Workmen's Circle

Information: 739-7944



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Join us in our Christmas Party on Saturday, December 14th, Union B26-27.

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On Friday, December 20, your soul may be saying to you —
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Easter evokes two reactions

by David Douglas

August Strindberg's *Easter* (1901), currently being performed at Moyse Hall, will, most likely, evoke one of two reactions, depending upon whether one is cynically or religiously minded.

The cynics will argue that *Easter* is hopelessly naive, silly, and sentimental—after all, God, they will announce, is dead. The religionists, on the other hand, will use these very words as ammunition in their attack against the cynics, who, they will say, have "fallen from the true path" and have obstinately refused to "see the light."

This amounts, however, to a sterile antinomy. Cynics and religionists could endlessly debate the merits of Strindberg's plea for a Christian morality, and nothing concrete would come of it. The world would continue to change, and they would be left standing in mankind's pre-history.

And this because both begin with the assumption that there is a "natural world order" to which man must necessarily and can only be the passive observer. One says the order is bad, the other good, but both sit comfortably on the sidelines, each satisfied that his metaphysics has the Divine seal of approval.

To adopt either stance, in other words, is to say that man is not both actor and audience in the world process, but only the audience, constantly subjected to the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

It is indeed comfortable to view the world from an armchair, but alas, man-made history will not for long allow the chair to remain standing

upright. It sometimes happens that certain people come along and turn the chair upside down. At that time, only one of two alternatives remain for the hitherto passive observer—to sit on the leg of the overturned chair or to move about in a new world.

But this appears to stray from the point—the English Department's production of Strindberg's *Easter*. The protagonist, Ellis Heyst, a student and teacher, is despairing over his family's and his own situation: his father is in jail for embezzling trust funds, his sister, Eleanora, is judged insane, and is thought to be a flower thief, his best pupil, Benjamin, has flunked his Latin exam, and his best friend has plagiarized his work.

Further, Ellis' neighbours are ostracizing the family (because of his father's misdeeds), his mother wants him to pursue a hopeless appeal of his father's case, he is on the verge of losing his worldly possessions because of his apparently avaricious creditor, Lindkvist, and—as if this were not enough—his loving fiancée, Kristina, appears to desert him.

But fear not, ye of little faith! This apparent tragedy (better to call it melodrama) has a happy ending, mainly due to the Christian exhortations of Eleanora (a cross between Jesus and Pollyanna) to patient suffering, generosity, and humility and to the tyrannical benevolence of Lindkvist, who appears at play's end and who can be no other, in *Easter's* allegory, than God himself. (Why, may one ask in passing, is he not lowered from the

ceiling?)

Leor Margulies, who plays Ellis Heyst, brings energy and enthusiasm to the part, but it is not enough. His rendering is superficial and technically immature. But for this, he is not to be blamed. To bring this role alive, one would need the wisdom of Job and the wit of the Marx brothers.

Ann Bracken, as the sister Eleanora, is vivacious and entertaining, even if she has to deliver some of the dumbest lines yet penned. Bracken, perhaps more than any other, is convincing, unaffected, and immersed in the role, though at times her facial gestures hint that Benjamin is the idiot we all know him to be.

Allan Butts, as Benjamin, fares not as well, but it's not his fault. The character functions most often merely as the warm body to whom Eleanora can deliver her trenchant ethical observations. He doesn't have much to do but sit back in stupid, wide-eyed amazement. One can only admire Butts' courage in taking on the role.

Jacqueline Bouchard does her best with the one-dimensional role of Ellis' loving and faithful fiancée, Kristina. Mandy Abramovitch is strong as the creditor Lindkvist, capturing the wisdom and playfulness of that character. And Heather Hodson is a capable if not a young Mrs. Heyst.

Easter runs through Saturday at 8 pm in Moyse Hall (Arts Building). Tickets are available at the Union box office for \$1.50 on Thursday and \$2.50 on Friday and Saturday.

David Douglas

is a PhD student in English

Haridy...

Continued from page 1

tes in the room. They took Ismail away completely nude." Ismail still bears many scars on his face and stomach from the beating he received that night. Completely nude, Ismail was taken to station four and placed in a cell. He was refused food, water and clothing.

"I was staying there - nobody came. I screamed and nobody came. Finally the cop walked by and told me 'Black bastard, nobody knows you're here, you could even die here and nobody would know.'"

No charges were brought against him and he was not taken before a judge until Saturday afternoon, after attempting to hang himself. "I realized I could die here. So I tore the plastic cover from my mattress, hung it from a high bar and tried to hang myself. I know he (the guard) is watching me." The guard immediately cut him down, and with other officers, held his head in a basin of cold water. The officer in charge didn't like what was

going on, and told the other officers that Ismail couldn't stay here. He told Ismail to note that he had nothing to do with what happened. He was then taken to the Palais de Justice, still completely naked.

He appeared before Judge Craig, wearing only a pair of pants, and was charged with assaulting Therese Couture. When the judge asked why he was only half dressed, the police said they had found him on St. Catherine St. completely nude. A trial date was set for November 19, 1974.

Soon after this he received a subpoena ordering him to appear in court on November 12, 1974 for having destroyed government property, (his mattress cover). This charge has been postponed until February 14, 1975. The judge wanted to know the exact price of one mattress cover.

On November 19, Ismail appeared in court to face the charge of assaulting Therese Couture. The arresting officer gave testimony that not only in itself was contradictory, but also contradicted the testimony of the chief prosecution witness, Therese Couture. Couture

said that she knew Ismail and that she had been to his place at least four times. However, she was unable to identify him or to give his proper address. Furthermore, Ismail had witnesses that could positively testify to his whereabouts the evening that he was accused of committing the assault.

The judge didn't have to hear these witnesses; he stopped the proceedings and threw the case out of court.

This should have left Ismail facing one charge, that of tearing up his mattress cover. The Montreal Police force decided otherwise. On December 1, two police officers delivered a subpoena to Ismail ordering him to appear in court on January 9, 1975. The charge is assaulting Therese Couture, the exact same charge that was thrown out of court before.

Ismail has appealed to several organizations and community groups for support. He believes that it is only through public support that these types of attacks will be stopped. Any person or organization wishing to give their support can do so by contacting Ismail at 92 Sherbrooke St. W. or 843-6183.

Film Society:
MFS presents "The Optimists" with Peter Sellers, L 132, 7 and 9:30 pm. 75 cents.

Reggae-Calypto:
I.S.A. (In conjunction with Molson Residence Council) is holding Pre-Christmas party featuring the "Tropical Knights." 9 pm. Molson Hall, 3915 University Street.

ISA World Cinema:
Films of Russia and Japan, 12 noon and 2 pm. Union B 26-27. Free admission.

English Department Drama Program:
Presents "Easter," by Strindberg, 8 pm, Moyse Hall. Tickets at Union Box Office or at the door.

East Asian Studies:
Two barefoot doctors from the People's Republic of China on "Rural Medicine in China." Leacock 26, 4 pm.

Committee for Social Justice in the Middle East:
Newspaper meeting at 12:30 pm, Drop-in Centre, Redpath Library. Deadline for all articles is today.

Women's Swim Team:
Dual competition against S.U.N.Y. Plattsburgh. Everyone welcome. Support your team.

Concert Choir:
Free concert directed by Wayne Riddell—Christmas carols by Pergolesi, Britten, William etc. Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Sherbrooke St. West and Redpath Avenue, 8:30 pm.

Queen's Invitational Curling meet:
Important meeting for all curlers interested in the Queen's Invitational Bonspiel. If you want to go, come to Leacock 109, 1 pm, or call Mike at 739-3729. Deadline for entries is next week.

CDAS Workshop:
Jacques Roy on "Angola and Liberation," Centre for Developing Area Studies, 3437 Peel. Refreshments. 12:15 pm.

Debating Union:
Karma session to send spiritual support to Donna and Marsha, who are debating at MCCS B42, 4:30 pm.

MCCS Choral Group:
Choir practice cancelled.

Islamic Society of McGill:
Juma prayer, 3rd floor Union, 1:30 pm. Khutba at 1:15 pm.

WAA INTRAMURAL TABLE TENNIS
Round II table tennis now underway. Check the schedule in the Currie gym.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES
Prof. Paul Roop on "Women in Men's eyes: Feminist thought in 18th century China." Thursday, December 12 at 4 pm in Dept. of Fine Arts lecture room, Arts Building, West wing, top floor.

BRIDGE CLUB
Our last duplicate game of the term will be a big Christmas game. Beer for firsts. Tuesday, December 10 at 6:45 pm in the Union Grill Room.

FREE ENTERTAINMENT
Students of Voice and Speech class and Period and Style in the Theatre are combining to give two evenings of entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 10-11. 8 pm, Players' Theatre.

PRE-MED SOCIETY
Dr. James Darragh, Associate Dean of Postgraduate Medicine, Co-ordinator of Emergency Services at MGH, will speak on Monday, December 9 at 1 pm in the Francis Seminar Room (fourth floor McIntyre Med.) on "The Theory and Practice of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation."

DEBATING UNION
Next week: practice and debates on the Columbia topic: "that the Federal government should provide a guaranteed family of 4 for every income of \$4,500."

CURLING CLUB
No QUAA or mixed league games this week. Fortunately there is practice time at TMR Sunday night at 7:30 pm. The Godfather and Oleg need the practice.

PRE-MED SOCIETY
Film: "I.V. Fluid Infusion," Thursday,
December 10 at 1 pm in McIntyre Bldg., Martin
Theatre, sixth floor.

**DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF
GYPSUM AND OTHER STRIKING WORKERS**
Demonstration sponsored by the Comité de
Solidarité avec les Luttes Ouvrières (CSLO) will
be held tomorrow at 1:30 pm starting in
Dominion Square. Workers' Support Committee
and other supporters will meet in the Union lobby
at 1 pm to do as a group.

SOLIDARITY EVENING
There will be a solidarity evening tomorrow with the striking workers at Quebec-Carlton. Workers' Support Committee and other supporters will be meeting at 7 pm in the Union lobby to go as a group.

WOMEN'S UNION
There will be a planning meeting on Tuesday, December 10 at 6 pm to discuss future plans and policy—everyone interested please attend.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
Informal discussion group on education in China. Everyone welcome. 3434 McTavish Street, room 402, Monday December 9, at 5:30 pm.

EVENING CONCERT

McGill Opera Studio directed by Professors Luciano and Edith Della Pergola; excerpts from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino." Redpath Hall, 8:30 pm, Saturday, December 7. Free admission.

WOMEN'S STUDIES
There will be an open meeting for all women (students, faculty, or otherwise) to discuss ideas for courses in Women's Studies. Wednesday, December 11 at 4 pm in RVC's West lounge. Call 845-2003 for information.

Dec. 5 to Dec. 7

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blouses and hand-knitted
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Moisten rim of champagne glass with lemon rind, then dip moistened rim in salt.
Sip cocktail over salted edge.



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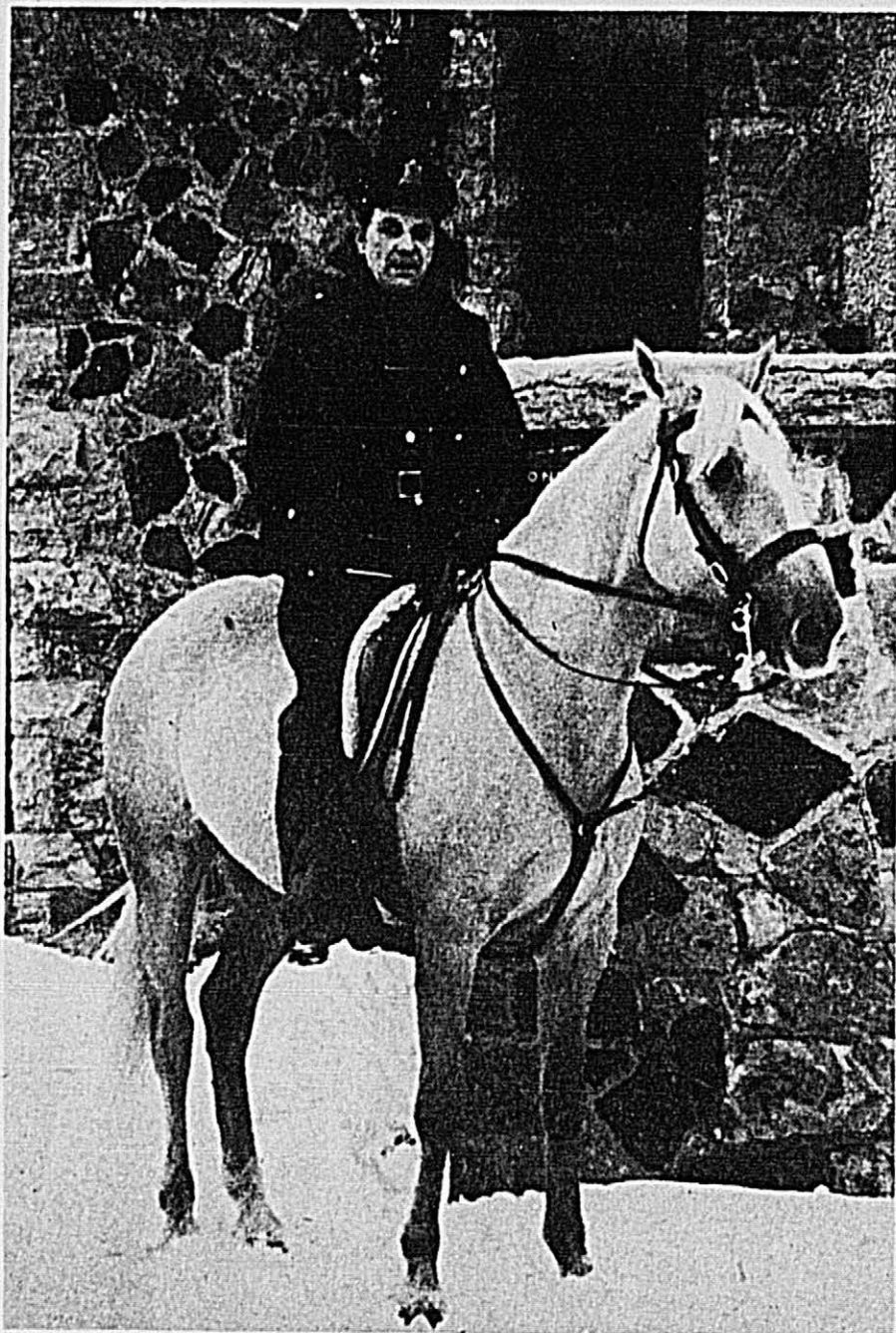
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SAUZA
use it in a Bloody Mary
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a Bloody Maria.

Orange juice never
tasted better when
your **Screwdriver**
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and lemon and
you're drinking
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a man.

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Great party starter. Mixes well. Everyone's instant favourite.





As

Daily staff photographers

see it...



STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Advance Poll—Friday, December 6, 1974

ENGINEERING

McCONNELL ENGINEERING Building
MacDONALD ENGINEERING Building

Time

10:00 — 4:00 p.m.
10:00 — 4:00 p.m.



LEN SHARA

For Engineering Rep. on Senate. If elected, I will serve the best interests of all Engineering Students, and will always be available for discussion of any matter relating to Senate.

Of specific interest to all Engineering students is the necessity to keep the first-term exams before Christmas, no matter what the Arts and Science faculties decide to do with their exam

schedule. As Engineering Representative on Senate, I would support this stand, and represent this point of view forcefully.



SOLY HABOUCHA

running for the position of:
Engineering Senate Representative

Qualifications:
• Secretary-treasurer of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
• Co-Chairman of 1974-75 Engineering Blood Drive

Platform:
• To represent the Engineering student body on Senate
• To oppose any notion that would affect the 1st term Engineering exam schedule (i.e. proposed change of Arts and Science exam schedules)
• To be available to hear views of all engineering students.

Students' Society Elections

December 10, 1974

Council Representatives



BRUCE CAMPBELL BA U2

Students' Council is anachronistic: It is playing the same games in 1974 that it played in 1964.

Students have a basic right to investigate the nature of the university as an educational, political, and economic institution.

The Students' Council has the resources to encourage that investigation. Yet during last winter's maintenance workers' strike, while hundreds of students demonstrated their solidarity with McGill workers, the Council refused to take a stand and often openly sided with the administration.

I propose an active participation by Council in student affairs:
• strong financial support for the

Women's Union and other feminist groups on campus.
• financial support for progressive groups of McGill students and groups investigating the function of McGill university.
• aid to groups with innovative ideas in education.

Student Services
Students' Council only provides a minimum of services. Every year students pay money for a decaying Union building which doesn't

serve their needs.
I propose that more money be allocated by Council for services affecting more students.

Qualifications:
Editorial Board, McGill Daily 1971-73
Student Senator 1971-72
Director of Typesetting, Students' Society 1973-74
Member, Montreal Citizens' Movement (St-Louis)
Graphic Designer



DEBRA FOGEL BA U2

Never having been elected to office at McGill before, I am still honest, and I think I can stay honest. The S.S. is aptly named, as its activities seem to be so secret. I would like to

see the Students' Society meetings covered by the Daily, and open the books to the students, if only to give the management students a good laugh. I would also wish to have certain other matters investigated (for example, when is the Interim Building Manager of the Union going to hire someone

permanent, or has he already and not told anyone?)
As an English Student, I have no personal or political interests, and I hope you agree with me that I would best represent the interests of the students.

VOTE FOGEL



CAMPBELL HENDERY BA U2

proposals
• Support for Women's Union
• Lower Cafeteria prices
• Extend Library Hours—THIS IS A PRIORITY
• Monthly report in the Daily of where and how your money is being spent.

• More activities for Students, apart from beer bashes and political rallies.
• More involvement between residences, and the campus at large.
• Support of Student-Faculty associations—The only way to get through to the 'Powers That Be' in the Administration.
• I will keep definite office hours so that we can get together and talk things out with the real aim of acting on them. This is what councillors are for.

• I can't make any more specific proposals. If elected, I will get together with you. DON'T FORGET—EVERY SINGLE STUDENT COUNTS—NOT JUST EVERY GROUP OF STUDENTS.
Qualifications:
• Member Students' Council 73-74
• Finance Director
• Director of Communications Students' Society
• Member—English Literature Association, 73-74
• Sometime member, and oftentimes critic of the Daily

• Member of Radio McGill for three years
• Member of McGill Film Society
• Treasurer of ASUS—(resigned before my term expired)
• Volunteer worker at McGill youth hostel this past summer

Conclusion:
I will make sure you know where your money goes, both in the A.S.U.S., as well as Council. I urge you to vote, as we all pay 28.00 dollars and much of it is being wasted. Thank you for reading this.

ARTS

STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Tuesday, December 10, 1974

Location of Polls

Time 10:00 — 4:00 p.m.

ARTS AND SCIENCE

Stewart Biological
McIntyre Medical
Stephen Leacock
Arts
Strathcona Anatomy
& Dentistry
F.D.A.

Otto Maass Chemistry
Burnside Hall
Samuel Bronfman

MEDICINE

McIntyre Medical,
Strathcona Anatomy & Dentistry,
Wilson Hall

***The Union and the McLennan Library will have ballots for all faculties.

ONLY THOSE STUDENTS WHO PRESENT I.D. CARDS WILL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.



PETER GARBER BSc U2

Position: As the chief governing body in academic affairs, the Senate often makes decisions which affect the lives of students profoundly. Although there is no guarantee that academic reform can be achieved through working within the established university-government mechanism, I am committed to making a sincere attempt at voicing the common grievances of Science students.

Things which must be done:

- a) There must be an easing of the academic restrictions imposed on Science undergraduates. There must be greater access to courses outside of one's area of concentration. The university must commit itself to developing *literate* scientists.
- b) Immediate revision of the exam schedule. Pre-Christmas exams are a priority.
- c) The budget cuts must be opposed. (Science alone is losing over a hundred thousand dollars, that's a few fellowships right there). Perhaps a less ambitious building program and a greater concern for

- d) The Mac campus must be kept as an integral part of this university. In an era of imminent starvation for millions the agricultural sciences must be protected from bureaucratic myopia.
- e) An on-going critical review of research must be established. There should be no military funded research on campus.
- f) Formation of a student caucus on Senate. (So that serious business can get done... student senators who are only in it for their curriculum vitae will have a tough time.)



PHILLIP INHABER

VOTE INHABER VOTE INHABER
Why you should vote Inhaber for Senate Science Representative.

I will tell you the truth. I just want this job for prestige. I know I can do a good job and doing this job will get me some sort of prestige. There is nothing wrong with that. I have other reasons but it is impossible to be altruistic in 150 words so I'll give you my other and shorter reasons;

and I have some pretty basic reasons for wanting this post.

- 1) I want to establish a mechanism whereby the administration could get in touch with the views of students as to how the university could be improved by the Senate.
- 2) I want to organize a Senate Student Caucus which would meet before Senate meetings to discuss agenda and use our collective wits to find out which motions would benefit students in the long run.
- 3) I will make students aware of

the reasoning that goes on behind these Caucus decisions and Senate decisions by publishing as much reason as possible in the Daily.

4) I will make an atmosphere of good faith between administration, faculty and students. The only way to get things done is cooperation, not confrontation.

That is why you should Vote Inhaber for Senate Science Representative. Thank you.

VOTE INHABER VOTE INHABER



MARCEL MONGEON

Previous Experience: None.

Platforms:

1) Some type of pre-registration system should be formed.

Reason: Returning students would already be registered at registration time. Therefore more time could be devoted to first year

students encountering the rigours of registration for the first time.
2) The Bookstore should be run as a co-operative.

Reason: Science students usually pay more, for science books, than what the current retail price is. The bookstore should not be run as the great profit-maker that it is, with its present prices.

Why Vote for me?

My previous experience record accompanying this seems rather

unimpressive. However I really don't think that a person should be voted in just because he has managed to be elected to other posts. True, I haven't any previous experience, but because of this I will put everything I have into this post just to disprove the thought that you have to be on many other things to do a good job. Although only in U1 I will fairly and equally represent students in all years and departments of the Science faculty.



LINDA AMBROSE BScN U3

Nursing does not have a senate representative, per se, but rather

has been represented by the medical faculties' nominees. Nursing cannot be represented on senate unless a nursing student runs for the medical representative. Up to the last minute, there was question as to whether a nursing student could run as the medical

faculty representative, even though for administrative purposes nursing is not a faculty in itself, but is a part of the faculty of medicine. If I were elected I would try to represent medical students as well as nursing students. This year nursing would have a voice at senate level.



ROBERT SHEPHERD MEDICINE 3

Despite the stresses brought about by the change-over from the traditional curriculum to the

streamed curriculum, there is a good rapport between the students and the faculty of medicine. This rapport would be endangered if the Senate were to demand that the Medical Faculty change its courses and teaching, without consulting our views. I frequently talk with students in each of the four years of medicine, and will let the Senate

know the feelings of medical students, as well as the opinions of students in nursing, occupational therapy and physiotherapy, in order that the Senate be aware of how to serve our interests.

Med. I treasurer, 1972-73
Douglas Hall Council Member,
1974-75

SCIENCE

MEDICINE

Senate Representatives

Can police form a union?

by Arnold Bennett

On the night of October 29, 1971, Montreal police and 10,000 demonstrators clashed in one of the bloodiest confrontations in recent Montreal history. The demonstrators were marching in support of the locked out La Presse workers, and Mayor Jean Drapeau was absolutely resolved to go to any lengths to prevent them from reaching the La Presse building, property of the monolithic Power Corporation.

Drapeau and his Council passed a bylaw prohibiting demonstrations within a large quadrilateral drawn around the La Presse building. The organizers of the demonstration declared that the bylaw was unconstitutional and resolved to march where they wanted or be arrested trying. What they did not expect was that the orders to the riot squad were not to just arrest, but to crack heads.

It was later revealed that top police officials had recommended letting the demonstrators peacefully enter the restricted area and avoid confrontation, but Drapeau was adamant that they had to be stopped. The ensuing carnage left one woman dead and many people injured from police riot sticks.

The night of October 29 had the effect of forging a new labour solidarity in the face of repression, and had immense significance for the future path of the Quebec labour movement. But it also sparked debate on the role of police in society, and on the question of whose interests they were supposed to protect.

It is significant that the La Presse march was the last confrontation of this kind between the police and a mass demonstration of workers, although the riot squad has

engaged in brutal repression of unorganized and isolated citizens, as on St. Jean Baptiste Eve in Old Montreal this past June.

The following account is excerpted from the first chapter of Quebec Labour Strikes, my upcoming book on the La Presse strike, the Common Front and the May Revolt, to be published this spring by Black Rose Books.

One of the 23 people arrested in the La Presse demonstration was Raymond Labonte, a taxi driver who did not even know about the demonstration and who had been taking a break in a St-Denis Street tavern. At about 9:30 he walked out the door to return to his cab and found himself in the path of police chasing demonstrators along the sidewalk. He was arrested and charged with refusing to circulate. If he had had the presence of mind to run, he would have been clubbed. "I knew that sometimes people were arrested indiscriminately," he said to his fellow prisoners after his arrest, "but I never imagined that it would happen to me one day!"

Francois Belliveau, a La Presse journalist, was a similar victim of the arbitrary exercise of police power. Belliveau had been stopped by a policeman who seemed relatively friendly and asked him why the police, who were union members and workers, and who had engaged in an illegal strike, were attacking people indiscriminately when they were supposedly paid to protect them, and if he knew that Drapeau's bylaw was illegal.

"It is not important that I know if this regulation is illegal or not," replied the policeman. "Furthermore, I never read the newspapers. What is important for is that I execute every order that is given to me, whatever it

may be. That is my role."

Later conversations with other policemen gave Belliveau a few more insights into the police mentality. "Why didn't you stay home?" one of them asked. "You would have avoided all this bother and, in the end, the face of the world wouldn't have been different." Another policeman took the position that the Germans under Hitler had no other option but to follow orders blindly if they did not want to get into trouble, and that he was therefore justified in abiding by the same code of conduct!

Overthrow the "Drapeau clique"

This policeman's assessment of his role in society could hardly have been more in agreement with the one that the three central union leaders made at a press conference. They called for the overthrow of the "Drapeau clique" and the "Pontius Pilates" in the Quebec government, who, "tied to the money powers, break their own laws at the expense of the workers."

They repudiated the Montreal Policemen's Brotherhood, whose members had ceased on the night of October 29 to be "workers like any others", as the union movement had believed them to be, to become "butchers in the service of a power" directed against the working class. Recently the Montreal Policemen's Brotherhood had been linked to the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) by a service agreement, but now, said QFL president Laberge, "I am ashamed of having tried to convince the workers that they were wage earners like any others...These people are not even part of the human race."

CEQ President Yvon Charbonneau, who had been hit in the face by a police club, was even more bitter and uncompromising in his attack: "We have been attacked from behind by hired sadists who have no common interest with the workers and who are contributing to keeping the Drapeau regime in power."

Individual policemen spoke out in an attempt at self-justification, citing cases of violence committed by demonstrators, as when a traffic cop, "who had done nothing", was suddenly attacked by a group of twenty people and beaten. Other policemen wondered why the unions had not organized a proper system for keeping the demonstrators under control if "when it's time to maintain order in union meetings, they aren't embarrassed to hire strong-arm men."



Daily staff photographer

The role of police unions

In the letters and "free opinion" columns of Le Devoir, a debate was raging, sparked by the declarations of the central union leaders, on the role of police unionism in contemporary Quebec. In a "libre opinion" article on November 9, Montreal police sergeant Jean-Paul Lemay, a political science student at the Université du Québec à Montréal, specializing in Montreal police unionism, tried to show how the Montreal Policemen's Brotherhood (MPB) had, since its birth in 1944, served the Quebec working class.

Lemay related how the MPB had greatly improved its members' working conditions by replacing political pull with years of service as a criterion for promotion, and by obtaining sick leave, health insurance and the right of a police officer to be defended by a union representative if he were accused of a breach of discipline, as well as wage increases, all without the right to strike.

Lemay wrote that the MPB had obtained a reduction in the policeman's contribution to the pension fund from 10% to 7%, that it had also obtained the right to manage the pension fund itself, and that it had subsequently invested the money in Quebec industries and in the construction of housing for its members, thus giving jobs to many unionized construction workers.

In 1944, wrote Lemay, the MPB helped the blue-collar and white-collar employees of the City of Montreal to obtain union accreditation. In 1950, Jean-Paul Lapointe, President of the Montreal policemen's union, headed a cartel of municipal employees in a fight against the bad working conditions prevalent in City jobs.

In 1969 the Montreal police

again formed a common front with other Montreal municipal employees' unions to oppose unjust labour legislation brought in by the Quebec government. During the conflict between the "Lapalme guys" and the Post Office, the Montreal Policemen's Brotherhood posted communiques in the police stations, telling its members not to scab on the strikers.

Finally, the MPB supported the locked out La Presse workers by refusing to furnish any more information to the newspapers, and it took this action before either the QFL or the Parti Québécois had organized their boycott of La Presse.

The contradictions and omissions in Lemay's argument were pointed out by a unionized engineer, Jean-Marc Boivin, in a letter to Le Devoir. Boivin argued that the police were now practicing an obsolete unionism, and that since their strike on October 7, 1969, they had shown that their unionism was concerned only with wage parity, "without regard to the social reality around them."

Boivin bowed to the facts presented by Lemay and conceded that the MPD had done a lot for its own members and for other Montreal city employees in the past, "but today, where is the solidarity of policemen with other unionized workers?" Boivin maintained that "unionism is changing or should change from a mere group of workers seeking better working conditions to a social movement which would more and more take into account the other groups making up society."

For Boivin, unions, including police unions, had a role to fulfill as the watchdogs of the administration or industry in which they had evolved. It was

Continued on page 13



Daily staff photographer

their duty to maintain the balance between the public good and an administration which could easily lapse into committing all sorts of abuses.

Bolvin then posed a number of hard-hitting questions, left unanswered by Lemay. When was the MPB going to stop playing ostrich about anachronistic or ultra vires rules which it blindly was continuing to apply? When would the MPB denounce the system of abusive interrogations which many of its members regularly conducted? When would the MPB make its members allow arrested individuals to communicate without delay with their lawyers and families? Until when would the MPB allow its members to give priority to the protection of property over the protection of citizens, as had happened on the night of October 29 and many other times? Finally, "why do police resort to civil disobedience over questions of wage parity and not over social injustices to which they are mute witnesses?"

The debate ended when, in another "libre opinion", Detective Sergeant Gilles Masse, a two-year member of the Combined Anti-Terrorist Squad, replied to some of Bolvin's criticisms, but left some of the most crucial questions unanswered.

Masse pointed out, quite correctly, that the type of unionism for which Bolvin was criticizing the MPB was exactly the type practiced by the CNTU before 1968, the QFL before October 29, and the CEQ up to that moment, insofar as it was concerned mainly with "bread-and-butter issues."

Police should play neutral role

Masse expressed the strong belief that the police should play a neutral role, that it would be extremely dangerous for the rights of citizens if they were politicized in any direction, left or right, and that it was not up to the police to become the "leaders of a political movement in the process of birth, as Bolvin seemed to be implying.

Masse quoted, "It is a member of the Quebec City police force who told me that his 'captain' classified the enemies that his policemen ought to combat in the following order: first the separatists, then the Maoists, then the hippies and finally, in last place, the bandits."

Masse disavowed this 'captain' as "very sick", and maintained that the situation described in the editorial was not applicable in Montreal. Pointing to his experience on the anti-terrorist squad, he affirmed that "our preoccupations are entirely different from that stupid hierarchy."

There could be no neutrals in a conflict like the one at La Presse. The police, in unquestioningly obeying Drapeau's orders and breaking up the demonstration, had opted to be the tools of the established order, and had abandoned their "neutrality." Obviously, some, namely those who brutalized the demonstrators, opted more wholeheartedly than others.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

presents

(in conjunction with Molson Hall Residence Council)

Pre-Christmas Dance

featuring the fantastic Caribbean

Tropical Knights

[REGGAE — SOUL MUSIC — CALYPSO]

Caribbean Punch

Beer — 3 for \$1.00

Hot Food

Friday December 6
9 p.m. — ?

Molson Hall — 3915 University St.
Admission — only \$1.50

Come and Catch a Little Sun!

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUDDHIST MEDITATION SEMINAR by the VENERABLE CHOGYAM, RINPOCHE

Introductory Lecture:

8:00 p.m. Friday, December 6, 1974

McGill University, McIntyre Medical Science Building

Palmer Howard Theatre — 1200 Pine Ave. West

Admission:

\$3.50 Students \$2.00

Seminar:

10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Saturday, December 7th

10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Sunday, December 8th

Dawson College — Viger Campus Theatre

535 Viger St.

Admission:

\$35.00 Students: \$20.00 (Includes Lecture)

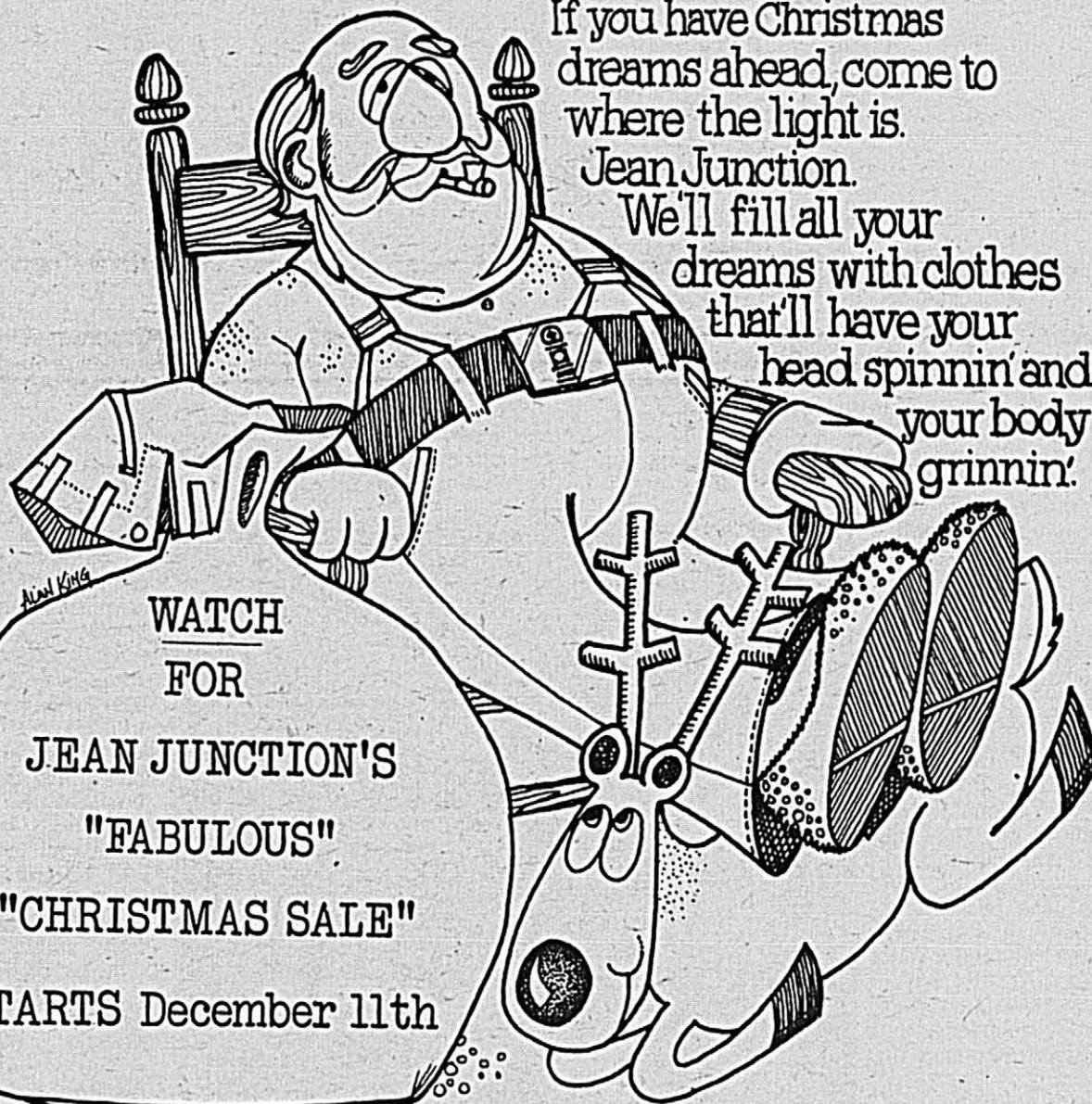
For information: phone Montreal Dharmadhatu: 935-3948
[day & even.] or 488-2844 [even.].

I'm dreaming of a light Christmas

If you have Christmas
dreams ahead, come to
where the light is.

Jean Junction.

We'll fill all your
dreams with clothes
that'll have your
head spinnin' and
your body
grinnin'.



WATCH
FOR

JEAN JUNCTION'S

"FABULOUS"

"CHRISTMAS SALE"

STARTS December 11th

He knows when you've been bad or good,
so be good for goodness sake.

Let there be light.



Jean Junction

20 stores to serve you in Greater Montreal

Ultra violence

Floor follies

by Little Alex

Oh, me brothers. It is I, your humble master, who has decided to relieve you of your ignorance and enlighten your lives by revealing the innermost secrets of the beloved game of floor-hockey. These malchicks represent the cream of the crop as far as local jock talent goes. Needless to say, it's Management's Shot Spots and Engineering's TBA who lead their respective division with identical five and oh records.

A real horrorshow was experienced last week when the godly Short Sports met the lowly Education team. The results, needless to say (again), was a 9-1 score in the Shot Spots favour. However, the action which surrounded the play was enough to make any masochist or sadist wish that he were there to participate.

Yes this Shot Spot team is a veritable representative of what this great game means in that they are explosive offensively and cruel defensively.

However, not to be forgotten is that other team who gives one a good impression of what a championship team is made of. Engineering's TBA, of course,

is last year's defending champions and once again are proving that they are in a class by themselves in their division by overpowering Arts 14-0, Terra Regis (Sc) 9-5, Wirebenders (Dent.) 12-1 and Grads 7-0. The Bridesmaids in their respective divisions are the Loopholes (Law) in Div 1 and Terra Regis or the Grads in Div 2.

As far as individual scoring goes, Eris Scumbag Salvatori (Shot Spots) finds himself leading the league with 14 goals followed by that perennial magician, Louis De Loupe Arcudi (Loopholes) with 12 goals. Other notables worth mentioning are Bobby De Bear Theriault and TBA teammate Efreem Tank Erris, both with 9 goals. Notables not worth mentioning are Koob (TBA) and Mike Moose Musacchio (Shot Spots), each with 2 goals.

It is a true fact that these malchicks cry at night praying for the fair maidens of McGill to attend these great games and cheer their favorite jocks to victory. There is nothing more pitiful than having to pat your own back after you score a goal or make an outstanding defensive play. Thus, if



Floor hockey savvy is demonstrated by some of McGill's finest athletes in last Wednesday's contests. When witnessing the action, however, one must be wary of smelly socks.

watching malchicks remove each other's glazies or crush each other's yarbles is your thing or if you simply enjoy watching finely developed masculine bodies hurl through the air in an attempt to dismember their opponents, then this great game is a must. It is played every Wednesday night at the gym.



Hoopster loss

by Ian Wong

The McGill Redmen were simply overpowered by the Dawson College Blues as they dropped a 131-94 exhibition match Tuesday night at the Showmart gym.

"Our starters just weren't running," said McGill coach Butch Staples, adding that Dawson was "allowed to walk in on a couple of lay-ups." This together with an impressive performance of speed, defence and shooting by the Blues permitted Dawson to take a 71-35 half-time lead.

McGill, effectively pressed by the Dawson defence, turned over the ball on a few occasions, letting the Blues, in particular Dave Thornhill who scored 16 points during the first half, to break out for baskets.

Unable to neither break inside on offence for most of the first half nor contain Dawson's 6'5" Pat Adrien on defence, McGill took 17 of their game total of 28 fouls within the first twenty minutes of the game.

McGill had fallen behind 11-2 within the first three minutes of play and all did not look well. A string of three steals, each resulting in baskets, followed and pushed the Redmen into range of the lead for a shortlived moment. From this point on till the half though, the Blues just turned it on and pulled further away.

Thus, the critical part for the Redmen was the start for they matched the Blues point for point during the last 27 minutes of the game in producing the team's greatest offensive output of this season to date, the slow start enabled coach Staples to insert new players onto the floor, a continuous

pattern for the greater part of the match.

All of the McGill players dressed played sizeable portions of the game, especially Ben Bortek who showed a lot of hustle on both offence and defence. Rolly Brisset put on another fine show of passing and setting up baskets as he has already for most of this season.

Art McMillan and Jeff Sahimerdan shared the McGill lead in scoring, each with 16 points. Joe Dylewski followed with 11 while Bortek and Harald Ludwig both netted 10. For the winners, Pat Adrien led with 23 points, followed by Varouj Gurunlian with 20 and Thornhill who ended up scoring 18. This year's edition of the Blues is reputed to be much stronger than last year's team which won the CEGEP championship.

The Redmen now take to the road, literally, as they play Carleton tonight and Ottawa tomorrow, both up in the exciting city of Ottawa. Tuesday night, at the Currie gym, the Loyola Warriors visit for McGill's last game of this calendar year.

AHOY!

All you sports writers out there, of course we're referring to Ian, Ivy, Carol, Godfather, Bob, Tim, Brian, Zeb, Mike, and Mystery Med, deadline [absolutely] for the final Christmas ish is Sunday night. Don't abandon ship! All shore-leave cancelled until Monday. This is no drill! We're serious, and are buckling down this time at least. No more Messrs. Nice Guy. —Z&Z

Hockey loss

by Carol Jefferies

Last Friday, November 29, the pucksters suffered their first loss of the season against the John Abbott Islanders. The lead seesawed from Mac to McGill throughout the whole game. The Islanders jumped to an early lead in the first period as Martha Turball put the puck past McGill's goalie, Fern Waxman. McGill rallied quickly as Kathy Whiteslapped the puck through the opposition's goalie a minute later. The period ended still tied despite countless efforts on the part of both teams.

McGill came onto the ice at the start of the second period hot and ready to go. The first shift saw Sue (Popcorn) Paquette break free to put the puck into the twine. McGill held the lead until there were only three minutes remaining in the second period. At this point Joyce Williams of MAC assisted by Jill Gowody succeeded in beating the Squaws defence to tie it up at 2-2.

McGill choked in the third period. At 2:21 Joyce Williams picked up her second goal of the net and the winning goal for MAC. McGill's backcheckers just did not get back in time leaving Fern completely defenceless. She did not have a chance. McGill desperately swarmed up the ice time and again but could not succeed in getting any truly good shots on net. In the last minute of play McGill drew a penalty which represented the culmination of frustrations of the team due to

the referee's not calling of all the illegal bodychecking and interference which had marred the game.

Credit must be given to the John Abbott girls for their hustle in beating McGill to the

puck time and again. They worked harder and obviously were hungrier for the victory than the squaws. It was a very frustrating 3-2 loss for McGill but they are looking forward to future games after the holidays.



Ivy Steinberg (on right) busts by Abbot defender in women's hockey action.

classifieds

TYPING

Home typing - theses, term papers, etc. Cathy 653-8882 after 7 pm.

Typing lecture notes, term papers, resumes, copy work. Same day service. 733-3272.

Experienced typist wishes to type at home. Reasonable rates. Will pick up and deliver. 392-5929, 677-2827 after 5:00 p.m.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Interaction McGill: Peer counselling, crisis intervention, referrals, information and just plain talk. Come and see us. Union, Room 409 ... 392-8981.

STANLEY — BABY!! Happy Birthday from all the gang: Tinky, Slime, Arab, Lenny-Pooh, Jacob, Kenneth, Charlie, Larry, Poszor, Derf and Wendy, Prosser, Mari, Junior, Krug, Weasel, and Sadie.

ENTERTAINMENT

GOING NUTS? See THE OPTIMISTS with Peter Sellers, Fri. Dec. 6; and SLEEPER with Woody Allen, Sat. Dec. 7; guaranteed you chuckle! Both in L132, 7 and 9:30 pm. Admission 75 cents. MFS 392-8934.

African Students Assoc. Christmas Party, Sat. Dec. 14, Union B 26-27. Relax or dance to the latest hits.

WANTED

Needed: Volunteer tutors to assist elementary school children in lower N.D.G. community 1 hr/wk. Mrs. Clancy 481-6074; Dominic 931-4833.

HOUSING

Roommate (female) to share 2 bedroom apt. on Elmhurst Ave. (N.D.G.) \$40.00 per month (tel. included). Call 481-2336.

MIXED HOUSE close to Atwater metro wants sixth person 24-40 years with university and travelling background. Own furnished room, all utilities and phone included, \$95 per month. Phone 935-4162 midday to midnight.

1 1/2 to rent, \$115.00/month, furnished available January (Hutchison), telephone 843-6739 (after 6 p.m.)

FOR SALE

Beautiful Irish Setter puppy, male 4 mo. old, has all shots. \$100 reg'd. Call Dave 259-9974.

Items for sale: beds, bureaus, desk, sofa, carpets, kitchen table, motorcycle helmets & motorcycle accessories. Call Don 488-9480, leave message.

Gibson, jumbo body flat-top guitar. Perfect condition, listed \$475, sell \$250/best offer (may exchange for 5-string banjo) 849-5091.

Used Car: 1962 Buick, excellent running condition, body rusted. \$100. Call 747-7418.

Ford Econoline camper '67; excellent mechanicals; radio; snow tires; good body. 743-2452 or 849-0122.

Smith-Corona portable electric typewriter, works perfectly. \$50. 843-7811, evenings.

Skis—Atomic, metal, 190 centimetres, LOOK NEVADA bindings, sold together or separately. Good condition. Best offer accepted. Call 738-0311 anytime.

Sony AM-FM digital clock/radio. Perfect condition. Cost \$75—will sell for \$35. 843-7811 evenings.

Kitchenware—nice dishes for 4, utensils, pans, toaster and more. Cost over \$100. Will sell for \$40. 843-7811 evenings.

Set of 15 recent 360/05 manuals. Complete for Cobol, Fortran and Assembler. Cost over \$100. Will sell for \$40. 843-7811, evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS

The McGill Graduates' Society Children's film programme presents *Babe in Toyland*. Saturday, December 7, 11:00 and 1:30. Leacock 132, 50 cents.

MOVING: Light trucking and moving by student. Reasonable. Call Steve 683-6537.

FREE RIDE TO MIAMI. Couple looking for responsible student to share driving. Around Dec. 14 or 15. Call 744-4576.

Continued on page 16

History Students' Election

Nominations are now open for following positions for the 1975-76 Executive:

All (U1 and U2) History Major and Honours students are eligible for:

President
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer

To be submitted to History Office L625 by 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, December 18, 1974.

Nominations to include the following:

We, the undersigned students nominate _____ for the position of _____

15 signatures required.

Gerri Wong
Chief Returning Officer

2 More days...
Make sure your message gets into the

Special Xmas Issue

OF THE MCGILL DAILY

Deadline is: Monday, Dec. 9, 5 p.m.

392-8902, Union Bldg.

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BUY NOW FOR XMAS!

P.S. After the Dec. 12 issue the Daily will resume publication on Jan. 22, 1975.

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392-5256-7-8

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3625 Avlmer St.

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in McGill University



The Optimists Sleeper

Both in L132

7 & 9:30 p.m.

Fri. Dec. 6th with zany Peter Sellers

Sat. Dec. 7th with zany Woody Allen

75 cents Admission

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Incidentally, our recruiting officer is a McGill student and he will be pleased to discuss the naval reserve with you. Call him at 283-6517, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 7-10 p.m., or call by, same time: H.M.C.S. Donnacona, 2055 Drummond Street.

classifieds

LOST

HELP! Lost brown wallet Dec. 3. Maybe on window ledge near entrance Redpath Library. Keep money. PLEASE return other contents. 487-1694.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1974

REWARD! For beige handknit scarf left in U.L.'s downstairs washroom in spring 1974. Offering \$10.00. Linda, 845-5975. (No questions. No grudges.)

Gold ring with Tiger Eye Stone, engraving says Love Hilda. Sentimental value. Reward offered. Phone Fred: 733-4348

ROOTS



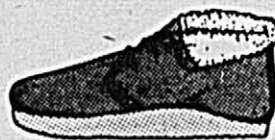
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your leg and support your arch.
Now we can warm your toes.**

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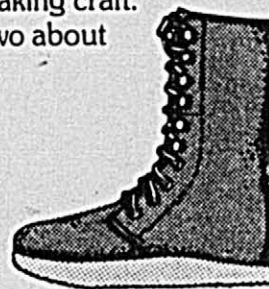
But where other Roots are lined with soft calfskin leathers, winter Roots are lined with cozy fleece or soft nylon foam.

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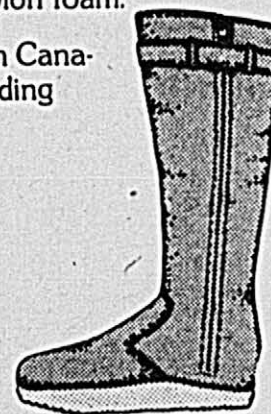
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Gary Burton

Jan. 14-19

Ron Carter

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ROOTS



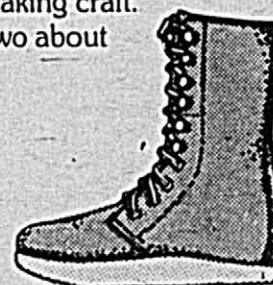
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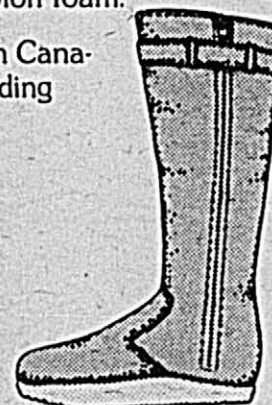
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